

Historical Library

ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. 4. NO. 50.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1906.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Strict Integrity, Efficient Service, A Clean, Complete Stock, Small Profits and Quick Returns are the Watchwords at the

Department Store EVERYTHING UNDER ONE ROOF

Dry Goods,	Provisions,
Ladies' Wear,	Groceries
Gents' Furnishings,	Holly Flour
Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits	Reliance Canned Goods
Children's Clothing,	Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes,
Hats and Caps,	Newspapers, Books, Periodicals
Stetson Hats	Furniture, Carpets,
Hardware, Builders Hardware,	Rugs, Linoleums
Ship Chandlery,	Crockery, Glassware,
Logging Outfits	Jewelry, Curios, Postals
Wire Cables	Photos and Supplies,
Cutlery, Stoves,	Rubber Goods,
Cooking Utensils	Boots and Shoes
Sporting Goods	Agent for Eastman Kodak Co.
Guns, Rifles, Revolvers,	Victor Gramophone Co.
Ammunition	Washington and Mayer Shoes

Heavy stock carried of STOVES and HEATERS
Special rates given on
Bridge & Beach Ranges
and
Cole's Hot Blast Heaters

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

Reliable Information, Supplies and Transport for Big Game Hunters, prospectors and tourists, A Specialty

Farquhar Matheson

Successor to F. W. CARLYON
General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

Local and General

News Gathered With Pencil and Scissors, From Home and Neighboring Places

The Wrangell Drug Co.

Ketchikan had time to celebrate Alaska Day in a fitting manner. That's the proper spirit.

An Indian outbreak in Wyoming has recently occasioned the sending of U. S. troops to the scene.

The Sentinel job office has just added a fine stapling machine, and is now prepared for pamphlet work.

The steamer Oregon, which was wrecked off Cape Hinchinbrook, recently, has been pronounced a total loss.

John Mantle sailed up from his place Sunday, with a fair wind. He usually finds it fair coming up; butting back's the rub.

Attorney Rodman and Steve Grant spent a couple of days over at "the farm," during the week, returning with some ducks.

Read the ad. of the National Star Co., in another column. This company comes here highly recommended as entertainers, and Wrangell should take advantage of this opportunity to see them. They appear only once, positively.

The Farallon, that used to be a regular caller at this port, was in here last Saturday with a few tons of freight. She brought no mail, and that was what the people wanted in the main. Hasten the day when a line of boats is put on this run that, in connection with the postal authorities, will consider the wants of the people in this particular, as they did a few years ago. ■

Joe Smith, well known in and about Wrangell, was a passenger on the last down trip of the Humboldt. He was up in this country looking over the field for the steamboat line that is to be put on the run by Portland and Tacoma men. The boats will run from Tacoma to Shagway, calling at intermediate points, and will carry Portland and Tacoma freight at a \$4.00 rate. It is the intention of the new company to put on two first-class freight and passenger boats. Joe said that he met with great encouragement all along the line.

The Far Niente left out Sunday morning for the Portage Mountain mines on Duncan Canal. As the winds were very high, she probably had a rough trip.

Ed. Lyons' new gasoline launch is nearing completion at Stedman's boat shop, the planking being all on. The boat is planked with fir one inch thick.

Patenaua last week moved into his new building. One by one those who were run out by the fire, last spring, are getting back to their old "stampeding grounds."

Capt. Hans Bierd and Capt. Bruce came in from Conclusion Island, Sunday, with the little steamer Vixen. They were accompanied from the Narrows by Mrs. Dorf.

The owners of the Glacier Basin mining properties are out doing the assessment work necessary for the year 1906. The deeper they dig into the earth, the better the rock appears.

Bishop P. T. Rowe, who has spent the entire summer on a visit to the missions of his diocese, has recently gone to California, where his son is attending the State University. He will return home soon. A recent issue of the P.-I. gives an interesting account of his trip.

The Princess Beatrice is reported to have run down and sunk a launch with all on board in Wrangell Narrows last week. As the name of the launch is not given, and no word has come to Wrangell concerning such an accident, there is probably no grounds for the report.

The Sentinel office has this week printed 500 letter heads and 500 envelopes for Adjt. Robert Smith, 1,000 receipts and 500 letter heads for the Electric Light & Power Co., 500 bill heads for F. Matheson, 5,000 statements for E. L. Hogue, Petersburg, and 500 copies of the Cross-Bearer, a 16-page pamphlet, for Rev. Thomas Jenkins, Ketchikan. Merit tells, Good Job Work is in demand.

"Distolino" is the latest fluid that his royal highness, John D. Rockefeller has seen fit to foist upon the people. It is an inferior quality of gasoline, which has been bad enough, but there is no difference in the price when several cases are surreptitiously shipped to local dealers. John is all right; probably the next we shall hear of the old cuss he will have made a good, liberal donation to some charitable institution, or endowed some college—all with the steals from the people who must patronize the old land shark. And some people call this "philanthropy!"

WE WANT A GOOD BOY.

If there is a good, steady boy in Wrangell who would like to learn the printing business, we would be glad to start him in now. The salary at first would be small, but would be increased with the competency of the apprentice. No dandies need apply.

A fire drill was planned for last Saturday afternoon, but was prevented by the heavy dew which was falling and the gentle zephyr which was blowing.

Major Jensen contemplates the erection of a neat two-story building, soon, on his lot adjoining Patenaude's on the west. Just what business the building will be used for, the reporter was not informed.

Kasa, the Japanese who, with F. Chon bought the Jensen restaurant, has withdrawn, and now Chon is the "whole cheese." Asked as to the reason for this, Chon said: "Me furnish all the money, Kasa furnish experience; by'n' maybe, Kasa have money, me experience; better I go it alone, hey?"

Some of our visitors to court at Ketchikan have returned home.

Mrs. J. F. Collins has gone to Ketchikan for a time.

ACTIVE FIREMEN.

Following the resolution of the council to allow a remuneration for not more than twelve men who act as active firemen and attend drills for the purpose of becoming proficient in the handling of the fire apparatus, chief A. V. R. Snyder and foreman J. G. Grant have named the following members, who were picked on account of each man's peculiar fitness for the positions to which they have been assigned:

Hose—Carl—Frederick Bronson, Jr., Harry Gartley, Elmer Prescott, Leo Cronack.

Hydrant—Oscar Carlson, Will Snyder, Nozleman—Alex, Vrett.

Ladders—Ole Johnson, Fred Wigg, Charley Olson.

Extinguishers—John Schuler, John Kolb.

The above men have been chosen because they were thought pre-eminently fitted, and should consider this office a sacred trust, as upon their proficiency may at any moment depend the lives and property of their friends and neighbors and possibly their own. Each should attend drills faithfully and do his best to make our little fire brigade a good and efficient one.

CAPT. BENSON SPEAKS UP

Signifies Intention to Place The Steamer Arcata on Run to Alaska

A dispatch from Tacoma dated October 10, says: "Before the beginning of 1907 Tacoma will have its own direct steamship line to Alaska. It will be known as the Arrow line. Seattle will not be a port of call, either going or coming. Announcement that the line is to be established and a first class steamer placed on the run within two months was made yesterday by Capt. S. J. Benson, general manager of the Faragut Bay Fishing Company. As fast as the business warrants, other vessels will be added, and the promoters of the new line believe they will soon be operating a large fleet between this city and the north. Capt. Benson and his associates have secured an option on the steamer Arcata, now at San Francisco. Within a month Mr. Benson will leave for San Francisco to take charge of the vessel. She will be given an overhauling and, if necessary to put her in first class condition, alterations will be made. As soon as this work is completed, the Arcata will be brought to Tacoma and be placed in commission. Her first voyage, Capt. Benson states, will be made within two months, and perhaps sooner, depending on the amount of work which will have to be done. In common with the boats of the southeastern Alaska lines, the Arcata will make three round trips north each month. She is a ten-knot vessel and will have no difficulty in maintaining the schedule. She will make all of the Alaska ports of call on the route, and others in addition.

The Arcata is well known on the coast. She was formerly in the San Francisco Alaska trade and has been running since between San Francisco and Coos Bay. For eight years she was commanded by Capt. N. E. Cousins, now master of the steamer Queen. She is a staunch packet and very suitable for the run. Her gross tonnage is 500 and her net tonnage is 115. She is 80 feet in length, 26.2 feet in beam and 8.6 feet depth. She has accommodations for forty-five first class and sixty second class passengers. She will carry 600 tons of freight.

She and the other steamers that will later be added are to be known as the Arrow line, states Capt. Benson. He is a retired sea captain and was formerly in command of one of the vessels of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's fleet. He and his associates have prospered from Alaska investments. He is a staunch packet and very suitable for the run. Her gross tonnage is 500 and her net tonnage is 115. She is 80 feet in length, 26.2 feet in beam and 8.6 feet depth. She has accommodations for forty-five first class and sixty second class passengers. She will carry 600 tons of freight.

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Wether the line will have its sole Puget Sound terminus at Tacoma, he states, will depend upon the chamber of commerce. Bellingham business men are exerting their utmost influence to have that city made a port of call."

The merchants here have been asking for such a service for years, and we think they will patronize a direct steamer in preference to the Seattle lines.

IMPROVEMENTS ARE PARTLY MADE

Wrangell Schoolboys Carry Sand to Fill Up Mud Holes

Acting on the suggestion of the sentinel of a few weeks ago, Principal Nash proclaimed a half holiday last Friday afternoon, and the boys of the school spent the time in carrying sand from the beach to fill up the unsightly mud puddles in the school yard.

Every boy entered into the work with a will which demonstrated their pride in the appearance of the school playground, and all afternoon, until stopped by rain, a steady stream of sand was traveling between the beach and the grounds. A "gang" with sacks and shovels worked on the beach, others took the filled sacks on wheelbarrows to the ground, while another "gang" dumped the sand and spread it evenly over the ground.

About an hundred sackfuls of shell-like sand from the beach was put on the lot, covering about half of the grounds, and making a great improvement. This improvement will be permanent, as the sand will pack and remain there, except what little is carried away on the shoes of the school children. The boys say that the balance of the grounds will be covered as soon as possible, which, it is hoped, will not be long. This simply shows what a great deal can be accomplished by concerted action, and the example set by the school boys might be emulated to advantage by others in more advanced stages of life. "In union there is strength."

"Distolino" is the latest fluid that his royal highness, John D. Rockefeller has seen fit to foist upon the people. It is an inferior quality of gasoline, which has been bad enough, but there is no difference in the price when several cases are surreptitiously shipped to local dealers. John is all right; probably the next we shall hear of the old cuss he will have made a good, liberal donation to some charitable institution, or endowed some college—all with the steals from the people who must patronize the old land shark. And some people call this "philanthropy!"

THE CITY STORE

Donald Sinclair, Proprietor

IN THE FINE NEW BUILDING

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY COMING

BARGAINS ALL THE TIME. SEE THEM!

Headquarters for Camping, Fishing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits, Wrangell, Alaska

St. Michael Trading Company

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agents for Hercules Powder and Union Gas Engine

THE TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC OF SAINT LOUIS IS THE BEST HOME NEWSPAPER

Throughout the great Western and Southwestern country the Republic is recognized as the BEST home newspaper. It is read regularly by more than a half million persons, twice every week, and is firmly established as a welcome visitor to the homes of its great multitude of subscribers by a reputation founded in the progress of almost an entire century, it is at once the oldest and most complete weekly newspaper published in the vast territory through which it circulates. The Twice-a-week Republic contains all the news of the world, and is consequently the mirror that reflects the doings of the world at large.

The price of this great paper is \$1.00 per year; but as an inducement to give our subscribers all the news, cheap, to all who will pay their subscriptions ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE we will send the SENTINEL AND TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC for \$2.00 per year—the price of the SENTINEL alone. Don't miss this opportunity of getting your reading for the next year.

A side light was thrown on life in modern Alaska by a single incident that happened recently in Seattle. Seven thousand five hundred cases of canned cream, fifteen freight car loads, was ordered by one Seattle firm for shipment to Alaska, from a single cannery in Kent, a town in White river valley, lying just south of Seattle. The entire order went north on the first departing steamer. This condensed milk is the kind Alaska uses. The milk received at the cannery is reduced to a little less than half its volume. The product is called cream, and bears various titles, according to the cannery turning it out, as Carnation cream, Primrose cream or Chrysanthemum cream. All steamers, trains, camping parties, prospectors, mining and logging camps in the North Pacific use it. All Alaskans drink it as freely as they eat bacon. So the territory, a country of ready money, with a fast increasing population, is supporting a rapidly growing farming population in the state of Washington. This, then, is

the great difference between Alaska and any former gold camps in America; the people who are developing the country live well. In farthest Nome there is a newspaper whose type is set upon a linotype machine. There, too, the shut-in months are enlivened with dances at which the men are required to wear full dress. There are carpets on the floors of the log huts; there are pianos in the quickly built clubs. Associated Press news is printed in the newspapers, and there is cream on Alaskan tables. Alaska is far from being a wilderness.—EX.

The Alaska Steamship Co. has closed a contract with the Morans of Seattle for the construction of a steel ship to be built on the plans of the Jefferson, only larger and faster. She is intended for the Alaska run, and will be completed before next summer.

Manager O. P. Brown of the cannery and the crew of the gasoline launch Eli of Petersburg were reported missing by southbound passengers on the Cottontail City. They left Petersburg several days ago, and have not been heard from.

Mr. Brown was to have gone south the last Cottontail, and the weather has been quite heavy, some uneasiness is felt at Petersburg.

Mr. C. G. Contant was a passenger for Ketchikan on the Cottontail, having been to Juneau on business.

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Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGEL.....ALASKA.

The rhinoceros trust is the latest and the toughest.

History, having run as far back as 4241 B. C., has become weary and stopped there.

A woman who takes a good photograph has always one consolation in times of stress.

Lots of people think they have been cheated unless they get more than their money's worth.

Let us hope that earthquake may wear itself out before it gets started up the Atlantic coast.

The crop of college graduates this year is not at all commensurate with the Kansas wheat crop.

A fool and his money are parted none too soon, in view of the mischief a fool can do with his money.

Chicago Prof. C. H. Frye neglected to go home for thirty-one years. Some men are very neglectful.

At last we have it figured out to our own satisfaction. The men who design circus posters never saw a show.

King Edward, though conspicuously a man of peace, is believed to have made a big killing in American railway stocks.

One of the ocean steamship lines has named a new vessel the Sansland. Hereupon Uncle Sam will please look grumpy.

It is promised that this year's apple crop will beat the record harvest of 1896. After this let the election news do its worst—or best.

Near Hays City, Kan., they have discovered a chalk bed that is nearly 99 per cent pure. That ought to insure an almost pure milk supply.

There are nearly 16,000 uninhabited islands in the Indian Ocean. We might add that the world still has a large supply of Sancho Panzás.

A bank cashier has been arrested for being \$30,000 short in his accounts. It is not explained how the examiner happened to catch him at it so early.

Maxim Gorky still continues to rail at the American people, and the American people still continue to keep Gorky at arm's length with a pair of tongs.

The chief of police of Seattle has ordered all prize fighters to leave that town or go to work. Cruel man! Perhaps the poor fighters are too strong to work.

An actor was arrested in New York because he looked like Banker Stensland. Well, anyone who looks like Stensland ought to be punished in some way.

And now they have gone and organized a rhinoceros trust and cornered the market. What chance has a poor man to own a menagerie while such going on are permitted to the rich and powerful?

E. H. Harriman is said to have made profits amounting to \$10,000,000 in a recent railroad deal. We hope he didn't get any of it from poor scrub-women or hard-working men who have been saving a little at a time in order to enter, should it wish it.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, who has had notable success in dealing with juvenile delinquents and who has mastered the art of getting in close touch with boy life, declares that "One million children in this country are annually drifting into crime." This certainly is an important statement, if true. But is it true? Anybody who has eyes to see and ears to hear knows that there are a great many juveniles who have developing tendencies in that direction. But to say that a million boys and girls are drifting into crime every year in the United States strikes us as absurd. We think that the judge is too prodigal in the use of ciphers in his statistical utterances.

We have reform schools for wayward children, which doubtless do the best they can. But if there could be reform schools for parents there would be little or no need of reform schools for children. Delinquent parents are to blame for delinquent children—in nine cases out of ten. If parents would do their duty, if they could be forced by state, church, society, press, public opinion or the whips and scorns of the time, to realize their responsibility for the children they have brought into the world—then there would be no need of the State reform school. The parents would keep that school. Its course of instruction would be admonitory and preventive. It is seldom that a child brought up in the right way by the parents will afterward take the wrong way.

Farming is virtually the only great series of occupations that is unorganized, unsyndicated, unmonopolized, uncontrolled, except as it is dominated by natural laws of commerce and the arbitrary limitations imposed by organization in other business. In a time of

extreme organization and subordination of the individual the farmer still retains his traditional individualism and economic separateness. His entire scheme of life rests on intrinsic earnings by means of his own efforts. If the farmer steps outside his own realm he is met on the one side by organized capital and on the other by organized labor. He is confronted by fixed earnings. What he himself secures is a remainder left at the end of a year's business.

Few men in America have had more newspaper space devoted to them during the last forty years than the late Russell Sage, and yet there are probably few men about whose real character the public knew less. His great wealth naturally made him prominent in the business world, but the things that were written about him had to do mostly with his idiosyncrasies—or rather with the one idiosyncrasy which made him an unusual and picturesque character among American millionaires, namely, his excessive personal economy. Anecdotes of his extraordinarily cheap luncheons, or of his anxiety to save a penny whenever it was possible, never failed to excite amusement, not to say ridicule. It may readily be granted that Mr. Sage's outward life had in it little to appeal to popular sympathy or affection; yet there was much in it to appeal to common sense. His independence of public opinion, the simplicity of a life led amid much senseless and disgusting ostentation, his business probity and foresight, his religious constancy and the purity of his domestic life, are all facts upon which young men may ponder with profit. Moreover, no man can be judged with absolute justice by his fellows, least of all, one who lived so reserved and self-contained a life as Mr. Sage.

The railroads in China now in operation, under construction or projected have an approximate length of 9,000 miles, according to a report made to the government by our consul at Nanking. That is a smaller mileage than Illinois possesses, but it is larger than the railroad mileage of Spain, and within a thousand miles of the mileage of Italy. And of course it is only the beginning, for China seems to have started fairly on a policy of internal development, with prospects for rapid growth in the future. A few years ago in discussing Chinese railroads little or no attention would have been paid to concessions to Chinese companies. Such concessions would have been regarded as jokes, and all attention would have been centered on the lines of political or strategical importance dominated by European companies. Now the list of concessions shows almost as many in China as in the hands of all other countries together. Sixteen Chinese concessions are listed, some of them of minor importance, but others commanding main lines of railroad development in the empire. Such, for instance, is the Canton-Hankow line, recently taken over from American capitalists, which will form one-half of the great trunk line from north to south. Another line, the Hang-chow-Soochow road, will form the basis for a great east and west trunk line. It is true the Chinese capitalists and government officials are in many cases quarreling over the control of these lines and delaying their construction, and much will depend on their ability to smooth out their jealousies. The fact remains that in the majority of cases Chinese engineers are busily engaged in construction work and Chinese railroad men are personally operating lines for Chinese owners. The other concessions are divided between the British, Germans, French, Belgians and Portuguese. American capital, after its one unpleasant experience, is not apt to enter the field in the immediate future, nor, indeed, to have any opportunity to enter, should it wish it.

Dangerous Warships.

The army and navy of Turkey are not regarded with much respect by the officials of other countries. Their mighty forts are believed to be useless; it is said that the gunners are never drilled, and that the big guns, like the battle ships, are not in working order. The author of "The Balkans from Within" gives the history of a comparatively recent occurrence in the Turkish navy.

At Salonika a guard-ship, a fairly modern-looking small cruiser, lies year in and year out peacefully at anchor in the bay. One day an order came to the commander to put to sea, and the consternation of that gallant officer was great, because no screw steamer can move without a shaft, and the shaft of this cruiser had been sold some time before.

But he was a man of resource, and had a shaft made of wood, which he hoped would break as soon as it was put to use. The shaft held, unexpectedly, and as the cruiser slowly steamed out of the gulf the captain's heart sank, for he did not care to go to sea with a shaft that must break sooner or later. So he sent below, and had the shaft sawn half-way through. A little extra steam, the shaft broke, and the guard-ship was towed back "disabled."

Means It.

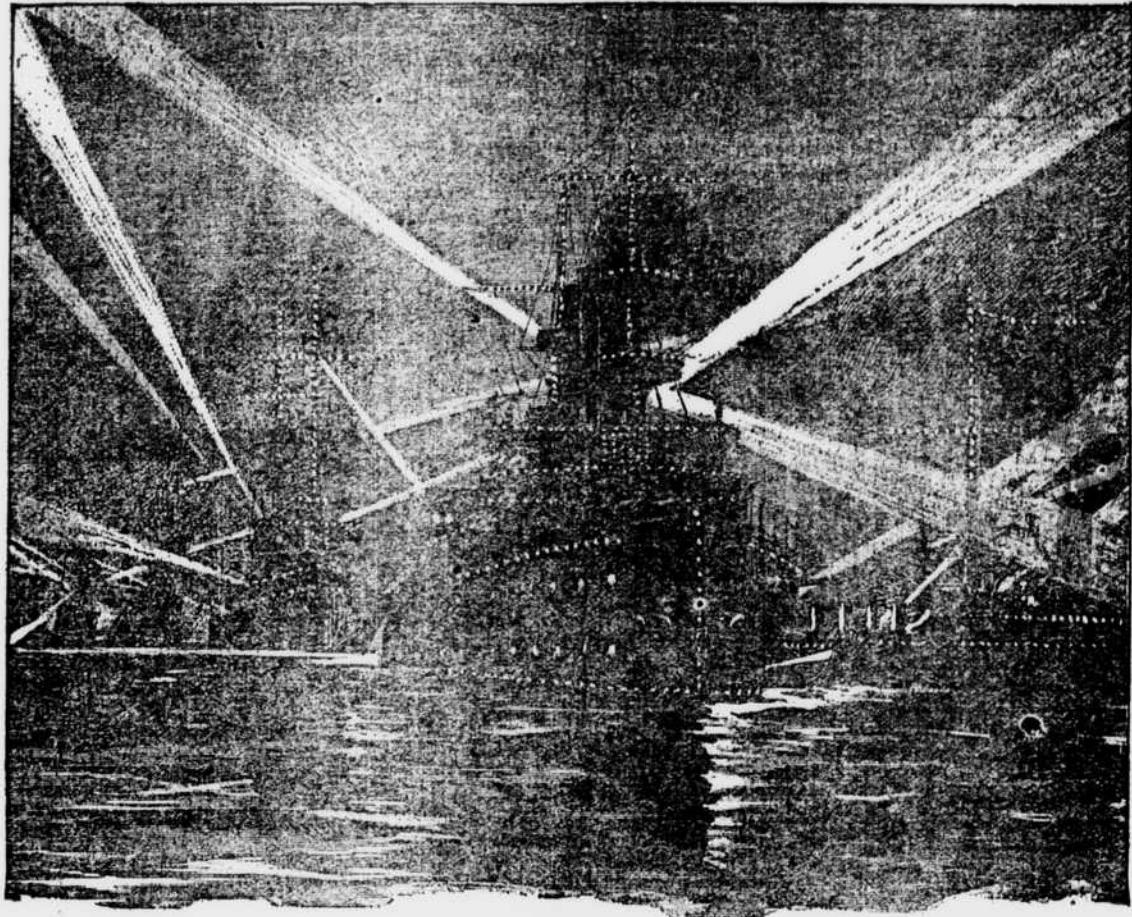
Greene—I don't believe in forcing children to study music.

White—But you gave your daughter a thorough musical education.

Greene—That's just it. She has the education all right, but she can neither play nor sing.—Detroit Free Press.

Half the world's troubles are due to an overestimation of the other fellow's money, and a belief that it can be had by "work" instead of labor.

GORGEOUS NIGHT SCENE AT THE OYSTER BAY NAVAL REVIEW.



GREATEST NAVAL PAGEANT.

CHURCHMAN HIPPLE AND HIS DOWNFALL.

Best Part of America's Navy Reviewed by the President.

The most imposing naval pageant ever seen in American waters passed in review recently before President Roosevelt in Long Island sound. A combined fleet of sixty-one naval vessels, representing every type of ship in use in the navy except a hospital ship and a marine ship, greeted the President and a vast throng of sightseers on hundreds of yachts, excursion boats, launches and rowboats. There were forty-three fighting ships, ranging from the massive battleships, like the Rhode Island, of 16,000 tons, costing \$5,000,000, and from the powerful and fast armored cruiser, like the West Virginia, of 15,000 tons, costing \$5,800,000, down to the submarine Shark, of 120 tons, costing probably \$150,000. The combined cost of the ships, so far as construction was concerned, was probably more than \$125,000,000.

There were 15,235 men on the fleet, including 800 officers, if each ship had its full complement, and most of them did. This means that there were enough men aboard on the warships to supply a city of 90,000 people with men. There were something like 1,100 guns on the combined fleet. Three-fourths of the fleet upon which the President gazed has been built since the war with Spain.

The President, on board the Mayflower, passed through and around the line of ships anchored in three lines, each 450 yards apart. Then the Mayflower anchored and the three admirals of the fleet and all the commanding officers called on him and had luncheon. Then the President visited the three flagships and trooped Yankee, just back from a year's arduous work.

If Frank K. Hipple, president of the Philadelphia Real Estate Trust company, had not been so conspicuous in church work his wrecking of that concern would have been no less serious a blow to one of the leading financial institutions of the city and would have caused no less distress. But had he not been so prominently identified with religious affairs he could scarcely have acquired such confidence as placed him in a position where it was possible for him to misinvest, by a system amounting to theft, \$7,500,000 deposited with the institution of which he was the head. The downfall of no other man in Philadelphia, save John Wanamaker, could have created such a sensation as the crash which followed the suicide of Mr. Hipple. So carefully were the circumstances of his death concealed by his family that it was not until after the exposure of his financial misdeeds that it became known how he died. He took laudanum and then lay down in his bath tub and turned on the water.

For years Mr. Hipple had been a prominent figure in charitable, religious and financial circles. He was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Tenth Presbyterian church, as well as one of the trustees of Bryn Mawr Presbyterian church. He was also treasurer of church institutions, among them the Presbyterian General Assembly. In several financial institutions he was a director. Hipple had an abhorrence for tobacco and liquor. His Sundays were spent in church or in religious meditation. Sunday newspapers he would not read, nor would he ride in street cars, unless the necessity was most urgent. He could not be induced to discuss matters of a business nature on the Sabbath. His charities were large and every one who appealed to him was generously helped. Hipple acquitted himself well in all positions. He was deemed by all men as of unquestionable probity.

Since its organization, twenty-one years ago, he had been president of the Real Estate Trust company, and a director in the Franklin National bank.

He was also treasurer of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church.

Treasurer of the sustenance committee of the Synod of Pennsylvania, treasurer of the Presbyterian hospital, and American treasurer of the western section of the Reformed church holding the Presbyterian system. He worked actively in the Tenth Presbyterian church.

He was the counsellor of the aged and the widows in their financial difficulties, the guardian of orphans and the trustee of estates. Owing to his con-



REAR ADMIRAL EVANS.

In Dominican waters, where he made a speech to the marines. Then he returned to the Mayflower and spent the afternoon and the early part of the evening on board, remaining long enough to witness the electrical displays on the ships and an exhibition of their searchlight work.

The fleet was called officially the United States Atlantic fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. The fleet was divided up into three squadrons, with Admiral Evans in command of the first, consisting of two divisions of eight battleships. Rear Admiral C. H. Davis was in command of the first division of the second squadron, consisting of four battleships, and Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson was in command of the second division of this squadron, consisting of four armored cruisers. The third squadron consisted of the monitors and armored cruisers under the command of Capt. C. W. Bartlett and Commander B. A. Fliske.

Then came two flotillas of torpedo boats, with two submarines, a troop ship and three colliers.

A farmer is kicking on the opening of so much Indian land. "Gosh! We can't get enough rain on the land that is already opened," he said.

It is the easiest thing in the world to hurt the feelings of any one who is getting too thin or too fat.

BETWEEN FRIENDS.

Askitt—Isn't that a new umbrella?

Noit—No; it has been in my possession for nearly two years.

Askitt—Don't you think it about time you returned it?

Because sisters call each other "honey" before people is no sign they do not fuss in private life.

If a girl of sixteen or seventeen isn't pretty and attractive, her mother should whip her.

The Jumping Bean.

Did you ever see a jumping bean? It is a little brown thing, about one-fourth



In Sugar Loaf Town.

There's a Sugar Loaf Hill in the town of Deerfield,

All covered with frosting so nice;

It stands by the side of a lemonade stream,

In which there are big chunks of ice.

That Sugar Loaf Hill is indeed very high,

To climb it would take you all day;

For it leans up against the far-away sky,

Where the bright little cloud-babies play.

That Sugar Loaf Hill is indeed very queer,

With its sides of chocolate brown,

You could eat every day and need never fear

You ever could nibble it down.

On the top of the hill a table is spread,

Where the sky-gods may come down and eat;

But the far-away view from smooth table-rock

In itself is a wonderful treat.

By this Sugar Loaf Hill tall sugar-trees grow,

And when frost goes before a warm sun,

Though the ground be yet covered with plenty of snow,

Then will the sugar sap run.

And if you are fleet, the runaway sweet,

You can catch and presently make,

By the aid of some heat, some syrup to eat,

Some taffy, or nice candy cake.

In Sugar Loaf Land there is plenty to eat,

In hunger no one ever begs;

There are oceans of milk and a mountain of sweet

And the ground grows butter and eggs—Christian Register.



QUEER SALT.

They have no salt in Lapland, and the people use the bark of the fir tree as a substitute. They peel the bark from the tree, carefully remove the epidermis, and then divide the inner bark into thin layers.

The layers are exposed to the sun, during their short but hot summer, until they are thoroughly dried, and are then torn into narrow strips and placed in boxes made of the fresh bark of other trees. The boxes are buried in the sand, where they are allowed to remain for three days. The second day fires are made over the places where the boxes are buried, the heat from which penetrates deep into the sand, turns the fir bark a deep red color, and gives it a pleasing taste and odor. When the boxes are taken up the fir strips are pounded into a coarse powder, and the Lapps use this as we use salt, but much more sparingly, because it takes so much trouble to prepare it.

Boy Wizards.

Bad habits grow without cultivation.

A good purpose leads to a good position in life.

Live each hour as though there were only thirty minutes in it.

The word "can't" sounds all right when it refers to telling a lie.

The fellow who does nothing always gets tired the quickest.

The cock crows early in the morning because he goes to roost early.

Every boy should post himself—but not against a street corner.

Practice makes perfect, except the practice of sin, which makes imperfect.

Does Your Heart Beat

Yes. 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is sluggish liver action, causing constipation. Poisonous substances are then absorbed into the blood. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills.

Made by J.G. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
HAIR VIGOR,
ACURE CURE,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

We have no secrets! We publish
the formulas of all our medicines.

There is no satisfaction keener
than being dry and comfortable
when out in the hardest storm.

YOU ARE SURE OF THIS



W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3.50 & \$3.00 Shoes
BEST IN THE WORLD

W.L.Douglas \$4 Bill Edge line
cannot be equalled at any price

To Shoe Dealers:
W. L. Douglas' Job
House is the most
complete in this country.
Send for Catalogue.



SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES.

Men's Shoes, \$5 to \$15. Boys' Shoes, \$3
to \$12.50. Women's Shoes, \$4.00 to \$15.00.

Try W. L. Douglas' Women's, Misses and
Children's shoes; for style, fit and wear

If I could take you into my large
factory at Brockton, Mass., and show
you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes
are made, you would then understand
why they hold their shape, fit better,
wear longer, and are of greater value
than any other make.

Wherever you live, you can obtain W. L.
Douglas' shoes. His name and price is stamped
on the bottom, which protects you against high
prices and inferior shoes. Take no substitutes
and insist upon having them. Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Dept. 13, Brockton, Mass.

20
MULE TEAM
BORAX

For Baby's Bath; for Baby's Clothes;
for an Eye Wash, Mouth Wash, Sterilizing
the Bottles, Washing Napkins.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

All dealers. Free Sample. Borax and
Borax Soda. Borax and Soda. Picture
in colors, for 10 cents and Dealer's
name. PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.
Oakland, Cal.

Brown Onion Sauce.

Peel two medium-sized onions, chop
them finely (after washing them), fry
them in one ounce of dripping in a stew-
pan until they are lightly and evenly
browned. Then pour in half a pint of
sauce, made from three ounces brown
roux and half a pint of brown stock,
and flavor with a little vinegar, pepper
and salt. Simmer twenty minutes, then
pass through a sieve. Add a few drops
of browning if the color is not deep
enough. Make very hot and serve in a
hot tureen.

CURED OF GRAVEL.

Do you know of any remedy since
Using Doan's Kidney Pills.

J. D. Daughtrey, music publisher,
of Suffolk, Va., says: "During two
years that I had kidney trouble I
passed about 2½ pounds of gravel and
sandy sediment in the urine. I haven't
passed a stone since using Doan's Kidney
Pills, however, and that was three years
ago. I used to suffer the most acute agony
during a gravel attack, and had the other
usual symptoms of kidney trouble—lassi-
tude, headaches, pain in the back, ur-
inary disorders, rheumatic pain, etc. I
have a box containing 14 gravel stones
that I passed, but that is not one-fourth
of the whole number. I consider
Doan's Kidney Pills a fine kidney
tonic."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box.
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A remarkable botanical specimen of
Japan is a hollow tree trunk sixty-five
feet in circumference containing a living
tree nine feet in circumference. The
older tree was destroyed about 130
years ago, leaving thirty feet of trunk,
and the inner tree is about 110 years
old.

Snake venom, says a British physi-
cian, has been shown by recent research
to be a highly composite substance con-
taining various poisonous protein bodies,
which are variously affected by heat
and fluorescent solutions in sunlight.
That it has so little toxic effect when
taken by the mouth is due to its slight
absorption by the stomach and alteration
by the bile and pancreatic juice.

The oldest stone ax known is claimed
by M. B. Cotesworth, a Yorkshire man.

The semi-circular blade is about eight
inches across, an inch and a half thick,
and ground down to a fine edge, with a
stiff, stouthaft, possibly cut to fit into
a wooden cleft handle. Striated
scratches prove its pre-glacial origin,
and establish the existence of man in
the North of England in pre-glacial
times.

Corticite, the new Portuguese heat insu-
lating material, has granulated cork
for its principal component, and it is
claimed to be a perfect insulator, re-
sisting the greatest extremes of climate
and the attacks of insects, even of white
ants. It can be sawed and bored like
wood. It is not inflammable, and is of
value for many purposes. A covering
of it for steam pipes and boilers is
claimed to effect a great saving of heat,
correspondingly reducing the tempera-
ture of the boiler room.

The new fish car of Dr. Eugene Erl-
wein, a German, carries no heavy tank
of water, but keeps the fish alive during
long journeys in a supply of liquid
just sufficient to keep the gills moist.
Small pumps keep the water in constant
circulation, passing it through an ap-
paratus that charges it with oxygen
and extracts the carbonic acid. In the
laboratory the fish are placed on shelves
in a large glass case, and here, entirely
out of water, pike, trout, bass and other
finned creatures live contentedly for an
indefinite time, having shown to be
as much alive as ever at the end of
thirty hours. The oxygen supplied is
kept moist by passing through water
and by a wet cloth on the floor of the
case.

During the celebration of the fete
of the summer solstice on the summit of
the Eiffel tower an extraordinary meg-
aphone, capable of carrying the human
voice to a distance of nearly two miles,
was employed to amaze the Parisians.

The apparatus is the invention of
Messrs. Laudet and Gaumont. The im-
mense magnification of sound is pro-
duced by the aid of a series of ex-
plosions of a detonating gas. The de-
tonations are governed in period and
intensity by the movements of the
stylus over the phonographic record
bearing the original impressions of the
sonorous vibrations. As a greater or
lesser quantity of gas is admitted the
intensity of the sound is varied. With
this machine words uttered in an ordi-
nary tone are clearly heard more than
300 feet away.

According to Dr. P. Remlinger, of the
Pasteur Institute of Constantinople, all
recent experience is united in proving
that hydrophobia, although sometimes
spontaneously curable in dogs, is invari-
ably fatal in human beings unless
its development is prevented by anti-
rabic inoculation. Dr. Remlinger re-
views, in the Revue Scientifique, the
various recent efforts to discover a pos-
itive cure for hydrophobia. The first
experiments with radium appeared to
give promise of success in this direction,
but later investigation has shown
that the apparent efficacy of radio-ac-
tivity in destroying the virus was de-
ceptive. All other alleged cures have
also been found ineffective, but, fortu-
nately, the preventive power of the
Pasteur treatment continues to be dem-
onstrated whenever that treatment is
applied in time.

THE NUTANGI FAMILY.

Mother wears the "Nushape" corset
(Bill-boards show you how to look),
Sister keeps her skirt together
With a "Nu-Kind" nattohawk.

At our house we feed on "Biss-Kuts."
Drink the "Mako-Jay Kaw-Fee."
Spread our bread with "Wun-Kow."
Dip our toast in "See-Lon" tea.

Bridget blacks the stove with "Poll-Ish,"
Uses "Klie-Nit" on the floor;

With an "E-Z" brush she scrubs the
Handle of the big front door.

All we wear, eat, use is just as
Nu-Fash-Und as it can be.

Don't you think it's Id-I-Ot-IC?

So at least thinks B. L. T.

WHY WE STUDY GRAMMAR.

A teacher in a public school of Bos-
ton once had great difficulty in imparting
to a boy pupil at 10 certain elemen-
tary principles of grammar. In class
one day the instructor experienced more
than the usual amount of trouble with
the lad. In desperation the teacher
finally blurted out the question: "At
least, you can tell me why we study
grammar?" "Yes, ma'am," returned the
pupil; "we study grammar so that we
can laugh at the mistakes of others."—
Harper's Weekly.

AN EXCEPTION.

"I never heard such a lot of gossip.
The walls in that boarding house have
ears, haven't they?"

"Yes, everywhere except about the
dumb waiter."—Baltimore American.

OLD Favorites

Old Black Joe.

Gone are the days when my heart was
young and gay;

Gone are the friends from the cotton
fields away;

Gone from the earth to a better world I
know.

I hear those gentle voices calling Old
Black Joe.

Chorus.

I'm coming, I'm coming; for my head is
bending low;

I hear those gentle voices calling Old
Black Joe.

Why do I weep, when my heart should
know no pain?

Why do I sigh that my friends come not
again?

Grieving for forms now departed long ago,
I hear those gentle voices calling Old
Black Joe.

Stephen C. Foster.

Life and Death.

Oh, where shall rest be found,
Rest for the weary soul?

Twere vain the ocean's depths to sound
Our pierce to either pole.

The world can never give

The bliss for which we sigh;

Not the whole of life to live

Nor all of death to die.

Beyond this vale of tears

There is a life above

Unmeasured by the flight of years,

And all that life is love.

There is a death whose pang

Outlasts the fleeting breath;

Oh, what eternal horrors hang

Around the second death!

THOMAS GOD OF TRUTH AND GRACE.

Teach us that death to shun;

Let us be banished from thy face,

For evermore undone.

—James Montgomery.

KEEPING IT DARK.

HARSH CONSEQUENCES OF ONE TRIVIAL ACT OF DECEIT.

Irene Price was parting with a tall,
black-haired man, when Esther Gar-
land met them, and Esther thought,
with a thrill of girlish envy, how de-
lightful it must seem to be grown up
and admired. As the stranger turned
away, he murmured, "Keep it dark!"
and then Irene, left alone, swung about
and caught Esther by the hand.

"Just in time, Esther!" she cried,
with curious excitement in her man-
ner. "I've two hours on my hands,
and two tickets to the basket ball
game!"

"But I have to go to choir practice,"
protested Esther, surprised and da-
terred. She was only a freshman in the
Wayland high school, and Irene was a
senior, handsome and popular.

"Non sense! You know those old
hymns by heart. I think you're too old
for a children's choir, anyway. Oh,
come, no one's going to report you at
home if you do miss practice once, you
little saint!"

And the end of it was that Esther,
eager to see the game and dazzled by
Irene's attention, followed her into the
gymnasium.

Twenty-four hours later Mrs. Gar-
land sat in her reception hall, facing a
reporter for the Herald.

"My business is simply this," he said.
"Miss Irene Price, one of your daugh-
ters' schoolmates, eloped last night
with a man of doubtful reputation
whom her parents had never even
heard of. The theory is that she must
have been meeting him on afternoons
when she was supposed to be at the
Science Club or Literary Society in the
school building, and, as your daughter
was with Miss Price at the basket ball
game yesterday—"

"That is enough," said Mrs. Garland,
rising. "I always know where my
daughter is after school. She could
not have been with Miss Price, because
she went to the church for choir prac-
tice."

"But, madam, she was seen—"

"Here she is," interrupted Mrs. Gar-
land, as the door opened. And she
added, with proud confidence, "She may
speak for herself."

Esther came in, followed by her lit-
tle sister. Both girls flushed guiltily
when confronted with the question, but
neither hesitated.

"Mother, I skipped practice, and
went to that game," Esther confessed.
"I've been ashamed every minute since,
and I meant to tell you all about it to-night, truly I did!"

"So did I mean to tell, mother,"
echoed the little sister. "I saw Esther
coming out of the game, and she said
to keep it dark, 'cause she was s'posed
to be at choir practice, and it was so
nice to have those big girls think she
told me secrets—"

"Esther!" cried her mother, her face
suddenly white. "You didn't ask your
little sister to 'keep it dark'!"

"Mother! mother!" sobbed the girl,
forgetting everything except the suffer-
ing in her mother's face. "I don't know
what possessed me!"

That was enough. The reporter hard-
ly waited to hear Esther deny all
knowledge of Irene Price's elopement

**He had his story, and Esther Garland
read it in the next morning's paper.**

IT WAS A SENATIONAL TALE OF CORRUPTION.

THE WAYLAND HIGH SCHOOL.

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1906.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. V. R. SNYDER & SON

GEORGE C. L. SNYDER
MANAGER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year, in advance \$2.00
Six Months, " 1.00
Three Months, " .75

ADVERTISING RATES

Professional Cards, per month \$1.00
Display, per inch " 1.00
Locals, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents per line, each subsequent insertion.

Cards of thanks, obituaries, etc., sent in for publication will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

JOB WORK

This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing, and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

THE ALASKAN CABLE

Gen. Allen's report, as chief signal officer of the army, on the Alaskan telegraph system, will be a surprise to all except those who are familiar as the people of Seattle are with the workings of the Alaska telegraph system. Even many citizens here will be interested to learn of the extent and importance of the system.

There are, it appears, nearly 4,000 miles of cable, land lines and wireless system, of which rather more than one half is submarine cable. Gen. Allen believes that the cable is worth more today than its cost to the government, considering its earning power. The cost was only a little over a million dollars, \$481,000, in fact, while the land line cost \$517 a mile and a total of \$48,000. The total cost of all the government's Alaskan telegraph system is very nearly \$2,000,000. The receipts for commercial messages amounted to \$178,779, nearly a per cent of the cost of the system. This amount was received for more than a quarter of a million commercial messages, and does not include over 53,000 messages sent by the government itself.

Gen. Allen suggests that in view of the increased business an increase in the capacity of the cable between Seattle and Sitka is necessary and that the system should be duplexed and that an additional cable is advisable. He also considers the extension to Wrangell and Ketchikan important, and says that the secretary of war has already approved it.

The chief signal officer, says the P.-I., is to be congratulated upon the efficient work done by the government's Alaska telegraph system. Without it the present rapid development of Alaska would have been greatly delayed.

So far as the endorsement and support of his recommendations are concerned, the business men of this community will be found to be practically unanimous. The service has been and is as efficient as the wire itself will permit. On the part of the signal corps, its officers and its men, the public has no ground of complaint whatever. The only possible criticism that can arise is from the lack of facilities, which the signal corps has shown itself eager to supply. Gen. Allen's report makes a fine showing and one that is highly satisfactory.

The people of Ketchikan are considering the advisability of establishing a twice-a-week mail service from that place, via the portage, to west coast points, the expense to be borne by the merchants of Ketchikan, augmented by voluntary contributions from the section served. This means a great deal for Ketchikan. It means that the people on the west coast are going to reciprocate for the interest displayed in them by the merchants of Ketchikan by giving them their business. This means that a majority of the

dollars which have heretofore come to Wrangell will henceforth find their way into the coffers of the business men of Ketchikan. It is perfectly proper for the west coast people to help the town that helps them. The trade of the west coast is growing rapidly, and within a very few years will be an item worth notice. There is no reason for saying that Wrangell business men do not want this west coast trade. They do want it; they need it. But they won't get it unless they throw off the robe of indifference and get busy. This paper will always be found doing its best to attract people and trade to our town, but it is very discouraging to keep on "harping" on a subject of general interest, with no apparent heed being given. Some may say we are treading on ground where we have no business. Let them go down into their pockets and hand out the amount necessary to equip a printing office and they will be readily convinced of their error. We have plead for a meeting of the chamber of commerce, but no such meeting is held; and the world wags on. But we are of the opinion that if immediate and concerted action is not taken by our business men, we will have an opportunity of saying farewell to the west coast, trade, mail service and all.

The following item gives one a fair idea of how Alaska is growing and how much of the money is staying in the country in the way of permanent improvement and making homes: "For the twelvemonth ending June, 1906, there was sent to Alaska \$60,582 worth of jewelry, \$19,922 of pianos, \$16,806 of paper hangings, \$5,155 of perfumery and cosmetics, \$21,614 of silks, 1,210,007 dozens of eggs valued at \$299,591. Mowers, reapers, plows and cultivators were sent here; over \$110,000 of horses and 10 per cent of that value in mules; over \$112,000 of books, engravings and etchings; over \$100,000 in electrical appliances; \$25,000 of printing presses, two steam fire engines, organs, automobiles; over \$45,000 yards of carpet, \$1,425 of painting and statuary, and last, but not least, and most significant, \$7,786 of children's toys."

One hour a day withdrawn from frivolous pursuits and profitably employed, would enable a man of ordinary capacity to master a complete science. One hour a day would make an ignorant man a well informed man in ten years. One hour a day would earn enough to pay for two daily papers and two weekly papers, two leading magazines and a dozen good books. In an hour a day a boy or girl can read twenty pages thoughtfully—over seventeen thousand pages or eighteen large volumes in a year. An hour a day might make all the difference between a bare existence and useful, happy living. An hour a day might make—nay, has made, an unknown man a famous one, a useless one a benefactor to his race. Consider then, the mighty possibilities of two, four, yes six hours a day that are, on an average, thrown away by some of our young men and women in their desire for fun and diversion.

Comes Capt. Benson of Farragut Bay, who says that he has bought the steamer Arcata from San Francisco and will run her between Tacoma and southeastern Alaska for freighting. It is up to the Seattle wholesalers to "do the handsome" and bring about a reduction of the rates now extant from that port. Alaska has built Seattle, and we shall soon see how much the Queen City appreciates the service.

If man knows that his wife expects him to succeed, that she expects him to stand at his post and do his duty, no matter how hard it is, and that she will think him a coward if he gives up his job because the work was unpleasant or there were difficulties in the way, it is easy to foretell what the future of that man will be.

A southern editor is author of this information: "Some of you fellows who never had a million dollars, like we editors, do not know,

of course, of just what the big pile consists. We will put you on. When you have a million one-dollar bills, and pile them up flat, one on another, and want to reach the top, you will have to climb 27 feet. If you laid them down end to end, you would have to walk nearly twelve miles. If you had the pile in silver dollars, it would be a mile and a half high."

G. E. RODMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Offices up stairs in Wrangell Hotel
WRANGELL, - ALASKA

DR. HARRY C. DEVIGHNE
GENERAL PRACTICE.
Calls attended day or night.
Wakefield Building, Wrangell, Alaska.

COMING

THE NATIONAL STAR CO.

will soon visit Wrangell for the first time, presenting at the Red Men's Hall the great plays

Adventures in the Wrong House
AND
The Quarrel of Sir Peter and
Lady Teazel

This company includes such noted characters as Jasper Smith of the London Standard, Mlle. Jacobi of the Paris Nat'l. Opera, Lawrence Dorset of the Star Theater, New York, Edmund Dayo and the well known actors Sir Henry Irving and Lady Perry.

Benefit of St. Phillip's Church

Date, Prices and Other Attractions to be Announced Later

In the United States District Court for the District of Alaska, Division No. 1. G. E. Rodman, plaintiff } SUMMONS
vs. Rodman, defendant }
To Peter Rodman, defendant, greeting:
In the name of the United States of America, you are hereby commanded to appear in the above entitled court at Ketchikan in said division of said district and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action within thirty days from the date of the service of this summons and a copy of the said complaint upon you, and if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, a copy of which is served on you, to wit, to set aside the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant annulled, and a decree of absolute divorce granted plaintiff herein.

The date of the order for service of this summons by publication is October 15, 1906; and said defendant is required to answer said complaint within thirty days from November 25, 1906.

And you, the United States Marshal of Division No. 1 of the District of Alaska, or any deputy, are hereby required to make diligent search for the plaintiff and defendant and each of them as by law required and you will make due return hereof to the clerk of the court within forty days from the date of delivery to you with an indorsement hereon of your doings in the premises.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the above court this 19th day of September A. D. 1906.

C. C. PAGE, Clerk
By D. C. Abrams, Deputy.

First, Oct. 18; last, Nov. 29, 1906.

Wrangell Marble Works

Keep in stock a fine line of monuments and slabs manufactured from the best product of the

Ham Island Marble Quarry

Stones securely crated for shipping to all points in Alaska.

Lowery & Woodbridge WRANGELL, - ALASKA

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SUBSCRIBE for \$2.00

MINERAL APPLICATION NO. 114

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, JUNEAU, ALASKA, SEPTEMBER 19, 1906. NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the act of congress approved May 10, 1872, and of the acts amendatory of and supplemental thereto, Charles E. Nasen, whose postoffice address is Shakan, Alaska, for and on behalf of the Alaska Marble Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Maine, and duly qualified under the foreign corporation acts for Alaska and as agent and attorney in fact, a stockholder and general superintendent thereof, has made application to the U. S. Patent upon the

LOG CABIN NO. 2 PLACER CLAIM containing 157,699 acres and situate in the Ketchikan Mining District, Territory of Alaska, and described in the official plat, herewith posted, and by the field notes on file in the office of the Register of the U. S. Land Office in and for the Juneau Land District, Alaska, as follows, viz:

Beginning at a location corner No. 1, the Log Cabin N. 2 claim on the shore of Shakan Bay, whence thence N. 2 location monument No. 5 bears south 12 deg. 47 min. east, 508'. 56 feet distant, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. diameter, marked 1-S-701.

Thence N. 37 deg. 21 min. E. var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 517.54 ft. to location corner No. 2, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 2-S-701.

Thence N. 30 deg. 19 min. W., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 424.39 ft. to location corner No. 3, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 3-S-701.

Thence N. 19 deg. 02 min. W., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 424.39 ft. to location corner No. 4, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 4-S-701.

Thence N. 27 deg. 02 min. W., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 380.40 ft. to location corner No. 5, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 5-S-701.

Thence N. 32 deg. 21 min. W., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 388.88 ft. to location corner No. 6, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 6-S-701.

Thence N. 27 deg. 24 min. E., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 380.40 ft. to location corner No. 7, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 7-S-701.

Thence N. 29 deg. 30 min. E., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Marble Creek Bay, 655 ft. to location corner No. 8 an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 8-S-701.

Thence N. 66 deg. 30 min. E., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Marble Creek Bay, 138 ft. to location corner No. 9 an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 9-S-701.

Thence N. 58 deg. 31 min. E., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Marble Creek Bay, 550.00 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 1439.81 ft. to location corner No. 10, line 2-1, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, from which corner No. 2 S. No. 542 bears north 42 ft. distant, said corner No. 10 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 10-S-701.

Thence South, var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along line 2-1, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, 120 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 1538.58 feet to location corner No. 11 this survey, identical with corner No. 1 Log Cabin Claim No. 13-S-701.

Thence N. 75 deg. 20 min. E., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., 669 feet to location corner No. 14 this survey, identical with corner No. 2 Log Cabin Claim No. 14-S-701.

Thence N. 77 deg. 49 min. E., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along line 1-4, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, the course of which is erroneously given in that survey as N. 75 deg. 20 min. E. 1125 feet, from which N. W. end of open space is bearing 1125 feet, distance 1125 feet to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 1432.60 ft. to corner No. 4 S. No. 542, 1541.12 ft. to location corner No. 12 this survey, identical with corner No. 2 Log Cabin Claim No. 12 unsurveyed, said location corner No. 12 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 12-S-701.

Thence N. 77 deg. 49 min. E., var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., along line 1-4, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, the course of which is erroneously given in that survey as N. 75 deg. 20 min. E. 1125 feet, from which N. W. end of open space is bearing 1125 feet, distance 1125 feet to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 1432.60 ft. to corner No. 4 S. No. 542, 1541.12 ft. to location corner No. 12 this survey, identical with corner No. 2 Log Cabin Claim No. 12 unsurveyed, said location corner No. 12 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 12-S-701.

Thence West, var. 30 deg. 00 min. E., 3478.81 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

The area embraced within the exterior boundaries of said survey is the Log Cabin N. 2 placet claim.

Claims adjoining said Log Cabin No. 2 placet claim are as follows: On the north, Log Cabin No. 7, survey No. 542 and Log Cabin Claim No. 7, unsurveyed; on the east, Log Cabin Claim No. 6, unsurveyed and Log Cabin Claim No. 7, U. S. Survey No. 542; on the south, Log Cabin Claim No. 3, unsurveyed; on the west, Shakan Bay.

The notice of location of said Log Cabin N. 2 placet claim appears of record in Vol. 11, page 17, of the Alaska Land Records of Ketchikan Recording District No. 8.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the lands embraced within the exterior boundaries of said Log Cabin N. 2 placet claim as surveyed and platted, are required to file an adverse claim with the Register of said land office during the period of publication of this notice and in a court of competent jurisdiction within thirty days after the expiration of said period. Otherwise proof and entry of said lands will be made by the applicant.

JOHN W. DUDLEY, Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice be published for the full statutory period in the ALASKA SENTINEL, a weekly newspaper published at Wrangell, Alaska, which is hereby designated as the newspaper published nearest the land described.

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